

Please cancel claims 1-32, and claims 39-43, without prejudice. Please amend claim 32

to read as follows:

32. A method of detecting the presence of an analyte in a sample, the method comprising:

contacting said sample with a pore assembly comprising one or more pore-subunit polypeptides sufficient to form a pore, the pore comprising at least a first channel, wherein at least one of said pore-subunit polypeptides is a modified pore-subunit polypeptide comprising a pore-subunit polypeptide covalently linked to a sensing moiety capable of binding with the analyte; and

detecting an electrical current through at least a first channel, wherein a modulation in current compared to a current measurement in a control sample lacking said analyte indicates the presence of said analyte in said sample.

B. Discussion of the Amendments

Claim 32 was amended to more distinctly point out that the pores of the present invention comprise at least a first channel. Support for this amendment can be found in the specification at p. 13, ll. 1-3, where it is stated, "The biosensors of the present invention are thus useful for the detection of analyte, component or physical parameter that contacts or impacts the measurable channel of the pore." Further, it is recognized in the art that pore assemblies such as those of the present invention comprise at least one channel. See, for example, "Designed protein pores as components for biosensors," by Braha, et al., Chemistry and Biology, 4(7): 497-505, 1997, (the Braha reference, cited by the Examiner in the present Office Action) at pp. 498-499, where it discusses the structure of α -hemolysin. This amendment, therefore, does not constitute new matter.